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Entry 1 of 3

File: USPT

Dec 26, 1995

US-PAT-NO: 5479414

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5479414 A

TITLE: Look ahead pattern generation and simulation including support for parallel fault simulation in LSSD/VLSI logic circuit testing

Full	Title	Citation	Front	Review	Classification	Date	Reference	Claims	KWIC	Image
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☐ 2. Document ID: US 5172377 A

Entry 2 of 3

File: USPT

Dec 15, 1992

US-PAT-NO: 5172377

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5172377 A

TITLE: Method for testing mixed scan and non-scan circuitry

Full	Title	Citation	Front	Review	Classification	Date	Reference	Claims	KWIC	Image
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☐ 3. Document ID: US 4947357 A

Entry 3 of 3

File: USPT

Aug 7, 1990

US-PAT-NO: 4947357

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 4947357 A

TITLE: Scan testing a digital system using scan chains in integrated circuits

Full	Title	Citation	Front	Review	Classification	Date	Reference	Claims	KWIC	Image
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Date	Reference	Claims	KWIC		

Document Number 2

Entry 2 of 2

File: USPT

Nov 22, 1994

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5367698 A
TITLE: Network file migration system

DEPR:

Referring again to FIG. 5, during a typical stage-in operation, a READ wrapper routine detects that a file access request is being asserted by an element of the client device filesystem. The wrapper procedure then tests whether the file being acted upon has been staged-out. The procedure determines whether the file is staged-out based upon the quantity of magnetic space used (from the inode) and the presence of a non-zero staging ID (in an EPXATTR file entry). The following steps are then executed to implement the stage-in operation:

DEPR:

Both the on-demand stage-out and the periodic stage-out processes test for pre-staged data before proceeding. Files that have been pre-staged have the highest priority for stage-out. Thus, on-demand stage-out can quickly create space by completing stage-out of pre-staged data.

DEPR:

The client portion of the migration protocol has been tested in connection with the Sun-3 and Sun-4 (SPARC) family of workstations and file servers. The client software consists of new and modified commands and new object files, which must be linked with the standard SunOS kernel to build a new kernel.

DEPR:

There are two sets of enhancements to the client device kernel that are made when the migration server is integrated into the network. One is the ISA device driver, which is a pseudo-device driver used to communicate with the ISA utilities and the stage-in daemon. The other is a set of routines referred to herein as wrapper routines. These routines are called first via the Virtual File Switch for every access of the UNIX File System (UFS). Integrating the migration protocol to the system's kernel requires that the kernel be rebuilt, in a manner similar to adding any other device driver. This is a conventional and common practice of network users. The wrapper routines do two jobs. First, they detect when a requested file is staged-out and must first be retrieved before the standard UFS routine can be called. Second, they detect "no space" errors and start the process that will stage-out files to make space available. They block the request requiring more space until it is available and make sure that "no space" errors are not returned to the user. Once space is available, the standard UFS routine is called.

DEPR:

In a practice of the invention utilizing the "fencepost" technique described herein, the migration server accounts for the fencepost quantity that is locally resident. The test is then whether the number of blocks is equal to the fencepost quantity, and whether the number of bytes for the file is greater than the fencepost quantity.

DEPR:

If the client has insufficient disk capacity, "no-space" faults may result, and demand stage-out operations will be required to free up space. Performance will be reduced because no-space faults and demand stage-outs cause the user or application to pause until the operation is completed. The affect would be very similar in nature to a virtual memory computer with insufficient RAM.

DEPV:

2) The wrapper calls a routine in the ISA device driver, and then blocks execution of the READ until the entire file is available.

DEPV:

3) The ISA device driver posts a stage-in request which is read by the daemon.

DEPV:

4) The stage-in daemon gets the associated staging ID from the stage fault information. It makes one or more RPC requests to the server to read the associated bitfile. The server finds the bitfile from the staging id and responds with the bitfile data.

DEPV:

5) The stage-in daemon creates a temporary file containing the staged-in data and notifies the ISA device driver of the completion of the stage-in.

DEPV:

6) The ISA device driver switches the block maps so the temporary file's blocks are now the real target file's blocks.

DEPV:

2) The wrapper routine detects a low space condition and calls a routine in the ISA device driver to report it. If there is no space available in the filesystem, the wrapper blocks the operation until space is available. If some space is available, the operation proceeds immediately, in parallel with the other steps.

DEPV:

3) In either event, the ISA device driver sends a "no space" fault to the ISA master.

DEPV:

1. New kernel objects for wrapper routines and a pseudo-device driver for the ISA (InfiniteStorage Architecture) device. These new objects are linked with existing SunOS objects during migration protocol installation, producing a new kernel.

CLPR:

13. A networked digital data processing system according to claim 12, wherein the migration file server comprises intercept means, coupled to said selected client device, for intercepting and handling selected file access requests transmitted between elements of the client filesystem thereof, the intercept means including

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File: USPT

Jan 26, 1999

US-PAT-NO: 5864710

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5864710 A

TITLE: Controllerless modem

Full	Title	Citation	Front	Review	Classification	Date	Reference	Claims	KWIC	Image
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☐ 2. Document ID: US 5367698 A

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File: USPT

Nov 22, 1994

US-PAT-NO: 5367698

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5367698 A

TITLE: Network file migration system

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